The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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GERMANS ADVANCE IN KOVEL CITY AREA AS FIGHTING RAGES

Reich Units Launch Counter-Thrust and Overcome Soviet Resistance

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—Fierce, fluctuating fighting still rages in the area between the lower Bug and the Pruth in the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the Fuehrer's Headquarters said in a communique issued today.

The same communique also revealed that the Red Army suffered severe losses in the area southwest of Proskurov, inside Stanislav, inside Tarnpol and in the Brodi sector. The Soviet forces also lost 38 tanks and 20 cannon.

It was also revealed that the Austrian 384th infantry division and the 278th rapid-fire cannon brigade had scored outstanding results. One grenadier regimental commander was also mentioned for distinguished services in the fighting.

Inside Kovel and to the north of the city, German forces repulsed a furious Soviet assault and in a counter-attack they succeeded in driving forward after overcoming stubborn Soviet resistance.

Between the Dnieper River and the Chaussy, the Soviets struck out in furious local assaults but were repelled. German forces launched a counter-attack and sealed one Soviet dent, the communique added.

South of Puskov, the Soviet forces started a new attack with powerful tank and air support and attempted to break through the German lines, but were prevented from doing so after furious fighting.

In conclusion, the communique said that in that engagement the German forces destroyed 18 Soviet tanks and sealed local Soviet dents.

GERMANS HURL FOES BACK

Enemy Positions Blown Up in the Cassino Sector

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—Several attacks were thrown against the eastern section of the town of Cassino on the southern Italian front by the anti-Axis forces but the German forces hurled them all back, the Fuehrer's headquarters announced today. It was also revealed that German commando forces blew up enemy positions and enemy strongholds of resistance.

The same communique also disclosed that German artillery units shelled anti-Axis ammunition dumps and started fires.

FUNERAL SERVICES SET FOR MAJ.-GEN. TSUKAMOTO

Rites to Be Held April 5 for Army Officer Who Died Heroically on Southern Front

Funeral services for the late Major-General Matsutaro Tsukamoto, who died gloriously while in action as a corps commander in the southern front on September 8 of last year, will be observed at the Yuterji from 2 p.m. on April 5. His ashes made their silent return home on March 27.

Since the establishment of the Motorcar Corps in the Japanese Army, Major-General Tsukamoto gave his full efforts in researches and training along this line and was greatly responsible for laying the foundations of the present mechanized units.

Meeting his death as colonel while in command of a corps on the southern front, he was promoted to major-general posthumously.

Malai Budget Approved

Special

SHONAN, April 2.—The 1944-45 budget of the Malai Military Administration involving general and special accounts of both the headquarters and provincial offices has been approved.

Office Hours Regulated

Special

MANILA, April 2.—In order to standardize Government office hours, President Jose P. Laurel issued an executive order designating new hours of work for Government officials and employes.

His Majesty Sends Aide-de-Camp Ogata To Inspect Factory

Lieutenant Colonel Ogata, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor, who was dispatched by His Imperial Majesty out of August consideration for the production of munitions and the advancement of technique in wartime, arrived at 12:45 p.m. on Saturday at the X X plant of the Nippon Light Metals Company, where he was welcomed by Munitions Ministry and plant officials. After a short rest, Lieutenant-Colonel Ogata listened to a report of the present conditions given by Mr. Takeda, chief of the factory, after which he inspected the plant and listened to a report of accomplishments made by the organization. Deeply moved by the Imperial consideration and the honor accorded them, the entire personnel of the factory made still stronger their determination to give their all in their work.

STRIKES IN BRITAIN AFFECT 235,000 MEN

Situation in March Reported To Have Been Worst Since Beginning of the War

Special

LISBON, April 1.—Britain is being confronted with mounting strikes in vital industries, according to a dispatch of the London correspondent of the Associated Press. He said said that the number of men idle and working days lost in March were the highest ever to be recorded in a single month since the start of the war.

Three major strikes in March, two of which are still continuing, have involved at least 235,000 men and have entailed a loss of over a million working days, double the official total announced by the Labor Ministry today for February, which was 272,000 working days lost and involving 102,000 workers, the correspondent revealed. He also pointed out that it was significant that none of the present strikes had been called by the unions but were the results of jurisdictional disputes, reflecting the lack of control over men by the unions.

The correspondent added that the South Yorkshire coal strike and shipyard strikes were still continuing. He further added that according to the Ministry of Fuel and Power the month of March showed the lowest coal production mark during the whole war.

Production Figure Drops

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 1.—Effects of the English miners' strikes have now become apparent, according to a report from London. The Ministry of Fuel and Power disclosed that for the month of March the lowest production figure since the start of war was recorded with the output of 637,800 tons. The cause for the decline was primarily due to strikes, the Ministry stated.

The London correspondent of the Goeteborg Trade and Shipping News reported that coal exports will be curtailed while rationing for civil use will be further tightened.

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE IS GRANTED CADETS OF NAVAL ACADEMY

His Majesty Also Honors Graduates of Engineering and Paymasters' Schools

His Majesty the Emperor on Sunday graciously honored with an audience the naval cadets who graduated from the Naval Academy, Naval Engineering School and the Navy Paymasters' School and who are about to go to the front lines.

Those honored on this day entered the Imperial Palace grounds from the Sakashita Gate at a little after 9 a.m. led by Commander Ichitaro Oshima. From the eastern entrance, they advanced to the Chigusa Hall and respectfully awaited His Imperial Majesty.

His Imperial Majesty, attended by Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma, at 10 a.m. was graciously pleased to grant them a group audience, after which His Imperial Majesty further proceeded to the western ante-chamber and granted them a similar group audience.

Deeply moved by the great honor, the cadets further strengthened their determination to give their lives for His Imperial Majesty.

The group then worshipped at the Kashikodokoro Sanctuary and from 10:30 a.m. were permitted to visit the Shintenfu.

DAILY HERALD ATTACKS FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN

London's Leftist Paper Follows Izvestia in Scoring British Foreign Policy

Special

LISBON, April 1.—The attacks on British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Britain's foreign policy, made by the Soviet paper Izvestia, were the subject of much comment in the British leftist press, according to a Stockholm report.

The Daily Herald stated that the slowness with which the British Foreign Office dealt with the Soviet Union's note concerning the treatment of the Badoglio government led the Soviet newspaper to criticize Eden and British foreign policy. The paper further wrote that it was necessary to remodel the Mediterranean commission and put men into it who had the power to make decisions in the name of their governments. Only thus, it stated, would it be possible to avoid conflicts in the future.

If the Allies do not cooperate successfully during the war, the paper declared, then one must have serious doubts whether they could do that when war was over, the Herald concluded.

Manchou Industries Merged

Domei

HSINKING, April 2.—The industrial structure of wartime Manchoukuo will be greatly strengthened through the unified management of iron and electric industries as the Manchuria Iron Manufacturing Corporation and the Manchuria Electric Corporation will formally be established with capitals of 740,000,000 yuan and 600,000,000 yuan respectively.

63 Enemy Warships Sunk by German Navy, Luftwaffe in March; 19 Others Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters today announced that the Reich Navy and Luftwaffe had sunk 29 anti-Axis merchantmen, 22 destroyers and patrol vessels, and 12 speed boats in March. These results were scored in blows struck against the enemy supply lanes, the announcement said.

The 29 merchantmen sunk aggregated 156,000 tons, while 31 more totaling 176,000 tons were damaged with many of them believed sent to the bottom.

In addition to the 22 destroyers and patrol boats, and 12 speed boats sunk, the German Naval and Air Forces also damaged four destroyers, and 15 speed boats, many of which were probably sunk.

U.S. Loses 293 Planes

Special

LISBON, April 1.—Britain-based United States 8th air force lost 293 heavy bombers in March—more than any other month in its history—during its operation in the European theater of war, according to a report from London.

Operation losses of the U.S. strategic air force in Europe have a tendency to remain steady in the neighborhood of five per cent, increasing or decreasing in proportion to size, the same report revealed.

3 British Boats Hit

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, April 1.—Three out of four British torpedo boats were severely damaged last night by patrol vessels of the German Navy when they repulsed the enemy off Terschelling. Other Reich patrol boats set afire two enemy torpedo boats off the mouth of the Somme River the same day.

His Majesty to Officiate Today In Jimmu Tenno Sai Ceremonies

Emperor Will Personally Worship Spirit of First Sovereign in the Koreiden Sanctuary in Solemn Rites to Be Held This Morning

His Majesty the Emperor today will personally officiate in solemn ceremonies for Jimmu Tenno Sai, or the anniversary of the demise of the Emperor Jimmu, first Emperor of the nation.

At 10 a.m., His Imperial Majesty, attired in traditional ceremonial robes, will proceed to the Koreiden Sanctuary and after reporting to the spirit of the Emperor Jimmu will personally worship there.

After His Imperial Majesty, Her Majesty the Empress Dowager will worship followed by Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes of the Blood. The ceremonies will be closed after the others present have worshipped.

On the same day, solemn ceremonies will be held at the Unebiyama Mausoleum with Court Ritualist Viscount Nobutoyo Shibayama present as Imperial Messenger.

AMERICAN PLANES BOMB SWISS CITY

Wave of Indignation Sweeps Country Following Dastardly Act by U.S. Bombers

Special

ZURICH, April 1.—American bombers this morning in broad daylight destroyed a large part of the historical Swiss city of Schaffhausen in northern Switzerland, according to a Swiss communique announced today.

An eye-witness report received here revealed that this industrial town of 20,000 is the scene of destruction and horror, with the entire populace working madly to dig out the victims from ruins and fighting huge fires. Another eye-witness account told of three squadrons of 50 to 60 four-engined American bombers sweeping over the city shortly before 11 a.m. and in a few minutes leaving the city, much of it in flames.

The newspaper Neue Zuercher Zeitung said that 30 to 50 persons were killed and 100 injured. Other dispatches from the scene disclosed that a power plant, two factories, old museums and an asylum for the aged were hit, and fires started at six places. The total number of dead could not yet be determined.

Swiss Are Indignant

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Berne said the bombing of Schaffhausen by the American fliers has caused the greatest indignation in all Switzerland's history, particularly because it was an attack such as Switzerland has never experienced before.

Berne newspapers issued special editions late this afternoon giving additional details of the bombing by the Americans.

Fear 150 Killed or Hurt

Special

BERNE, April 1.—Transocean's correspondent Max Kaufmann, reporting on the bombing of Schaffhausen by American flyers, said that this peaceful Swiss town was mauled in broad daylight. The correspondent said that the final number of casualties is not yet known but non-official reports speak of 100 to 150.

The newspaper Berliner Tageblatt said that the "whole country feels this disaster as its own and is most indignant about the procedure of the American flyers."

All the Berne newspapers issued special editions late Saturday afternoon giving as much details as they could get coming over the short-wave wireless. Since all the telephone wires to Schaffhausen were overburdened and it was not possible at first to get into direct touch with the town, most of the news about the disaster was first received from reports coming from the neighboring districts.

Indiscriminately Bombed

Domei

ZURICH, April 1.—In connection with the bombing of Schaffhausen in northern Switzerland by an American bomber corps at forenoon today, a summation of various reports reaching here follows:

A little past 10:30 a.m. today, a formation of 30 four-engined bombers appeared over Schaffhausen from th direction of Frauenfeld. Just as the marks of the American planes became visible from the ground, a hail of bombs were dropped on the city, which was soon transformed into a scene of fearful confusion and chaos. Fires started in many places.

Terrific damage was inflicted on the museum, the linen, spinning, weaving, leather and automobile manufacturing factories as well as

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

DR. BA MAW PRAISES WAR TO FREE INDIA

Head of State of Burma Sees Historic Significance in Present Military Operations

Domei

RANGOON, April 1.—Hailing the advance of the Imperial Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army towards Imphal, Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, emphasized the epochal significance of the present military operations in India by declaring that they held the key to the unity of and consolidation of the nations of Asia.

Dr. Ba Maw, who made this assertion in a speech broadcast over the radio yesterday, expressed full confidence in the success of the battle against the Anglo-Americans which is now being waged by Japan, Azad Hind and Burma. The gist of his speech follows:

"The first thing I must point out concerning the present military operations in India is that they are certainly something infinitely more important than common military affairs. They will produce a decisive influence on the issue of the war situation in the future. The current war in East Asia is a war of emancipation for the masses of all regions involved. On account of its lofty purpose to promote the welfare of all peoples of East Asia, the current war has essentially undergone great changes in its scale and is now being fought on a gigantic scale. All the fighting forces of East Asia are now being mobilized for the prosecution of the relentless struggle against the common enemy of Greater East Asia.

Penetrate Defense Line

"From this point of view, the military operations up to the present may be divided into two different stages. In its first stage of development, the Japanese Army, as a vanguard of East Asia, liberated all the Asiatic peoples from the foreign yoke. In the second stage of development which has just commenced, the Japanese Army has advanced to India in order to liberate the last Asiatic people from the greedy hands of Britain. The Japanese Army has thus penetrated into the defense line of the British army on the Burma-Indian frontier, and is now fighting for the emancipation of all the Asiatic peoples in the region along which it is advancing.

World Is Taken Aback

"Now, let me express my opinion about the present military operations from a different viewpoint. Forestalling the enemy, we have advanced into India instead of allowing Burma to be invaded by our enemy. The world has been taken aback by our brilliant success which has introduced a wholesale change in the war situation. While our enemy was fighting as if he had been playing cricket, we were struggling for our own emancipation. Britain is trying to prosecute the current war at the sacrifice of the lives and property of other peoples. Britain is striving to continue its looting in India at the sacrifice of the native soldiers of Africa, Chungking and India as well as by means of American arms.

"I see a grand drama in the advance of the Indian National Army to its fatherland which, moreover, has a profound importance, both materially and spiritually. It is indeed, a matter of epochal significance. The Burmese and the Indians who, for centuries in the past, have been suffering under the oppression of Britain perfectly understand the epochal nature of the present military operations in India.

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

JAPANESE REPULSE ANTI-AXIS RAIDERS IN PACIFIC SECTOR

11 Enemy Fighters Brought Down Over Rabaul; Attack On Taroa Frustrated

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 2.—Imperial Japanese Units at Rabaul on New Britain Island blasted a total of 11 enemy fighter planes on Friday when a big formation of 123 aircraft carried out attacks in the morning and afternoon.

Japanese Units immediately intercepted the enemy, shooting down eight fighter planes and damaging three.

Damage on our side was negligible.

Wotje Raiders Repelled

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 2.—A formation of 43 enemy bombers and fighter planes attempted to attack Wotje Island in the Marshall Group on Thursday morning in two waves.

Japanese Units on the Island immediately opened fire and repelled all the raiders.

Damage on the Japanese side was slight.

Foe Attack Foiled

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 2.—Eight B-25 bombers attacked Taroa Island on Thursday morning but failed to carry out any effective assault due to the furious counter-attack launched by the Japanese Units stationed there.

On the morning of the following day, another formation of 14 B-25 bomber planes again attempted a raid on the same island. Japanese Units quickly repulsed the attackers.

In these two attacks, the Japanese side suffered no damage.

Yaluit Raids Fail

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 2.—A total of 15 anti-Axis medium-sized planes in five raids attacked Yaluit Island on Friday morning.

Springing into action immediately, the Japanese Forces stationed on the island repulsed the enemy raiders with furious anti-aircraft gunfire.

No damage was suffered on our side.

POLICE OFFICERS ARE SHOT

British Inspector and Jewish Sergeant in Haifa Are Wounded

Special

ZURICH, April 1.—A British police inspector and a Jewish police sergeant were shot and wounded at Haifa, breaking the calm that had greeted the expiration yesterday of the period in which the British White Paper limited Jewish immigration into Jerusalem to 75,000, according to a report from Jerusalem.

Friendly Relations With Japan Stressed By Soviet Journal

Domei

MOSCOW, April 1.—Pravda, the official organ of the Soviet Government, stresses the friendly relations existing between Japan and the Soviet Union as evinced by the prolongation of the Fishery Convention between the two nations in an editorial appearing in the paper today. The gist of the editorial runs as follows: "The satisfactory conclusion of negotiations between Japan and Soviet Union on such important matter as the Fishery Convention is a patent proof of the fact that the two nations, in conformity with the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact, are reaching a satisfactory understanding in the various problems besetting the two countries in a most friendly attitude. It is also quite evident that the interests of both countries are receiving due and careful consideration."

JAPANESE PLANES BOMB GLIDER FIELD

Enemy's Air Borne Troops in Northern Burma Are Being Gradually Wiped Out

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 1.—Despite the enemy's desperate efforts to strengthen the position of his air borne troops in northern Burma, these troops are being gradually wiped out. On Tuesday a huge squadron of Japanese fighters and bombers surprise-raided the hurriedly-built enemy glider landing field at Nammi, 15 kilometers northwest of Nulu. Overcoming heavy enemy anti-aircraft fire from more than 10 rapid-fire anti-aircraft guns, the Japanese planes subjected the field to a heavy bombardment and damaged five gliders. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Score Overwhelming Victories

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 2.—By relentlessly attacking enemy glider-transported troops and hastily-built bases in the Katha and Moniyin areas, Japanese Army Air Forces have scored overwhelming victories, thus nipping in the bud enemy maneuvers to launch counter-offensives in northern Burma.

To stave off successive defeats, the enemy has dispatched troops by gliders to the area 30 kilometers southeast of Katha and to the sector 40 kilometers east of Moniyin.

On the evening of March 10, Japanese Fighter Units invaded the area southeast of Katha and violently machine-gunned the enemy forces hiding in the jungles near the recently constructed airfield. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

On the following day, before daybreak, Japanese bombers attacked the same place and blasted the runway and the installations in the vicinity.

On March 13, a Hayabusa formation raided the enemy airfield east of Moniyin. In an aerial duel with 12 Spitfire fighter planes

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1)

Deserters From British-Indian Army Swelling Ranks of Azad Hind Forces

Domei

RANGOON, April 2.—(By Arrangement with the Asahi)—The Indian National Army has proved beyond the shadow of doubt that it is far superior in armed strength to the sepoy units of the British-Indian army which is being defeated right and left in the Indo-Burma border area.

In practically every battle, the ranks of the Azad Hind forces are swelled as sepoy troops desert their British task masters to join the Indian freedom fighters in their relentless advance toward the border.

At the outset of the Arakan battle, when a unit of the Indian National Army carried out a surprise attack on the company headquarters of the enemy forces, the sepoys in the enemy contingent not only surrendered to the attackers but showed signs of turning their guns on the British soldiers.

This fact clearly shows that the sepoys lose their desire to fight on the side of the British when they come in contact with the Azad Hind fighters, with whom they cast in their lot whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Revealing the striking power of the Indian National Army is the report that a unit of the same army, in a surprise attack on a powerful enemy force concentrated at the headquarters of the 7th Division of the British-Indian army, pierced the foe's lines and occupied a height north of Taung Bazaar.

Intercepting a large enemy force advancing southward from Boli Bazaar, the same unit of the Azad Hind Army put up a fierce fight in spite of the fact that it was short of supplies and finally routed the foe.

Another unit which had taken part in the battle for Taung Bazaar, carried out mopping-up operations in the town and gained many new additions in the form of sepoys who had deserted from the 8th Transportation Company of the 7th Division of the British-Indian army.

In subsequent operations, the same unit drove through enemy terrain and reached the top of the Mayu Mountain Range where its fighting strength was increased again when the sepoys in the service of the British field hospitals came to join its ranks.

JAPANESE AIR UNITS BLAST FLEEING FOE IN KABAU WAR ZONE

Wild Eagles Also Carry Out Smashing Raids on Enemy Positions at Shibong

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 1.—In close conjunction with the Japanese Ground Units in hot pursuit after the routed enemy, Imperial Japanese Army Air Units carried out a smashing operation in the Kabau Valley sector on March 28.

A Japanese Air Unit caught up with the enemy troops fleeing wildly along the Tammu-Imphal Highway at a point north of Tammu and inflicted severe blows to the foe with a shower of direct hits.

The Wild Eagles also stormed over the enemy's military positions northwest of Shibong, 10 kilometers northwest of Tammu, blasting their objectives. Two places were set ablaze.

After repulsing the 18 Spitfires that rose to challenge them near Tammu, the Japanese Air Unit carried out terrific bombing attacks on the columns of enemy vehicles rushing in retreat along the Tammu-Imphal road, inflicting annihilative blows on the foe.

Following these furious aerial onslaughts, the Japanese planes proceeded to their base safely with the exception of one machine which has not yet returned.

Domei

Imphal Drive Progresses

LISBON, April 1.—The large-scale offensive launched by the Japanese for the reduction of Imphal is progressing satisfactorily with the pressure on that point from the northeast and north having been increased of late.

According to a Reuter's dispatch from New Delhi, the headquarters of Admiral Louis Mountbatten, in a communique issued today, said that the Japanese Forces in the Wukululu sector, northeast of Imphal, have further advanced southward.

It was also revealed that fierce battles were fought on March 29 and 30 in the hilly sector east of Kohima.

On the night of March 29, the Japanese succeeded in launching a severe attack along the Tidim-Imphal roadway. Anti-Axis troops are struggling desperately to check the Japanese onslaught, and have attempted to carry out a vigorous bombing attack on the Japanese base north of the Tidim-Imphal road.

Although the fighting in the Tidim sector was reported to have subsided, a battle is now raging in one sector.

On the other hand, fierce battles are developing in the area between Buthidaung and Maungdaw on the Arakan fighting line.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Chungking troops operating in the Fukawng sector are said to have planned a southward drive.

Thus, the war situation along the entire firing line of the Indo-Burma border front is now developing into a decisive stage.

Japanese Menace Foe

By K. MURAKAWA

Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 30.—Crack units of the Japanese Army that began operations from a point southwest of Fomalin against the enemy forces desperately defending their Imphal positions, surmounting the difficulties offered by the steep hills of the Arakan range across the border area, occupied the enemy positions at Wukululu on March 20 and then at Sanjakeo, 40 kilometers northeast of Imphal, on March 24, thus threatening the enemy from the north.

Wukululu is an important point on the circular motor road connecting Imphal with Imphal via Palel, Tammu, the Kabau Valley and the Arakan Mountains, while Sanjakeo, south of Wukululu, is a commissary base where huge provision dumps are located and constitutes one of the main defense positions before Imphal, together with Palel and Shukan, on the Imphal-Tonzan Road 80 kilometers south of Imphal.

Preoccupied with the defense of Tonzan and Tammu under the increasing Japanese pressures from the south and east, the enemy hurriedly dispatched reinforcements in an endeavor to intercept the Japanese and thus his strength at Wukululu became quite inadequate. Into this weak spot the Japanese have driven a wedge and taken the main forces of the enemy from the rear.

RECRUITING DRIVE IS PUSHED IN INDIA

Desperate Efforts Made by Wavell, Auchinleck to Boost Fighting Power

Domei

RANGOON, March 31.—That India is not only being turned into a vast arsenal by the British but is also becoming the center of a vigorous recruiting campaign, was revealed by a traveler who recently made a tour through that country.

Not content with turning all factories in India into munitions plants, the British have constructed many new factories with material provided by America under the Lend-Lease Act. Such factories include those for the manufacture of high-angle guns, various kinds of projectiles, rubber goods and motor-cars.

Along with the increased activity in the manufacture of munitions, the British are concentrating much attention upon the recruiting of troops and upon the improvement of the fighting strength within India. Both Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, and General Claude John Eyre Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British-Indian army in India, are playing prominent parts in this drive.

A large-scale recruiting campaign has been going on for some time in the Punjab and Rajputana States. A regiment composed exclusively of Harijans who are looked down upon by the rest of the Indian population, has already been organized under the direction of British officers. Needless to say, the organization of such a regiment has aroused the violent opposition of the Mohammedans and Hindus throughout the country.

A plan is afoot to give military education to 50 Indian students of each university throughout India. Those students who prove themselves competent in flying will be given a three-month training course so that they may become future flight officers. Thus, it can be seen that the British are anxiously trying every means to improve the quality of the army in India.

British, American, and other foreign troops may be found stationed in all parts of India. In the vicinity of XX in Punjab Province, many British and American officers from lieutenants down to sub-officers, are undergoing special training.

Because of the questionable behaviour of the foreigners in India, the Indian masses are developing a violent feeling against them, especially against the American troops.

Off To Bomb an Enemy Base in India

The roar of their motors shaking the air, these planes of the Japanese Army air force are taking off from a base somewhere on the Indo-Burmese border region to deliver another hard blow at the enemy.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Japanese Planes Bomb Glider Field

(Continued From Page 1)

which were then in the air guarding the airfield, the Japanese brought down six. Piercing through a net of gunfire, the Hayabusa fighter planes machine-gunned 14 Spitfires and 12 gliders on the ground and severely damaged four gliders. The Japanese loss was one plane not yet returned.

Early on March 14, our bomber planes raided the airfield in Moniyin, concentrating their bombing on the runway. Simultaneously, another unit of bomber planes attacked the airfield southeast of Katha and completely blasted the facilities there. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

On March 16 a mixed formation of fighter and bomber planes again attacked Moniyin. In a battle with 16 Spitfires over the airfield, our forces shot down one plane and damaged four. After blasting the runway, the Japanese planes returned to their base.

On March 17, a unit of our super-fighter planes appeared over Moniyin. Ten Spitfires attempted to intercept the raiders. Three Spitfires were promptly sent hurtling to the ground. Then, in face of terrific anti-aircraft gunfire, our planes launched an attack on the ground facilities. Four small-sized planes and one glider were set afire. The enemy's fuel stores also went up in flames. The loss in this attack on our side was one plane self-blasted.

Moniyin was again raided at dawn on March 18 by our heavy bomber planes. Bombing was focused on the enemy ground units hidden in the jungle surrounding the base. Three enemy positions were set ablaze.

Following up this attack, Japanese dive-bombers swept over the airfield in the forenoon. Heavy fires broke out in three places. Then in the afternoon, a large formation of fighter and bomber planes swooped down over the airfield and blasted the runway. The enemy's ground positions were subjected to heavy machine-gun fire. One plane was set ablaze. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

5 Spitfires Smashed

By S. NARITA

Of the Military Press Corps

FRONTLINE BASE IN NORTHERN BURMA, March 30.—Japanese Forces are continuing to deal crushing blows to the enemy glider-borne troops landed in the Northern Burma area.

Japanese Air Units carried out on March 24 a surprise air attack on an enemy airfield located 60 kilometers north of Katha and in aerial combats with Spitfire fighters that challenged the Japanese raiders, shot down four of them and damaged another which was about to take off from the airfield. The Japanese planes also crippled several gliders on the ground.

In concert with the Air Units, Japanese Ground Forces launched an attack against the same airfield at 9 p.m. on March 27, capturing ten planes of unidentified category and large amounts of arms and war supplies. The Japanese are pursuing the enemy troops fleeing southward.

Meanwhile, Japanese troops operating in the sector 30 kilometers south of Katha have been continuing their furious assaults against the enemy forces and have so far achieved the following war results:

Enemy dead left behind .. 300

War Spoils:

Airplane 1

Large amounts of arms and ammunition.

These troops also smashed 300 enemy air-borne troops in the same sector.

Dr. Ba Maw Praises War to Free India

(Continued From Page 1)

Our goal is now hovering in sight.

"We may not reach our goal in one year or two, or in a period of time much longer than that. But, we shall reach it sooner or later. The present military operations in India are the beginning of our final success. The masses in India will certainly realize the fact that the Indian National Army is now fighting for their emancipation. They will see that the Indian National Army is struggling to banish British influence from India. No deception, no violence and nothing else in this world will be powerful enough to prevent the Indian masses from shaking hands with the Indian National Army some day. I have no doubts whatsoever that the number of Indian people joining the National Army will steadily grow larger. The enemy, who is now trying to deceive the 380,000,000 people of India, will finally realize the fact that he has been trying to deceive himself. The events now taking place in India are disclosing the truth to all.

More Powerful Than Arms

"India is a gigantic and very important country. Therefore, when she rises against Britain, her resistance against the racial discrimination by her enemy will immediately develop into a powerful resistance against the inhuman order supported by the enemy. Such powerful resistance is the most dreadful event the Anglo-Americans are destined to come across in the present war. Such resistance is more powerful than any arms and ammunition being produced at the munition works of the Anglo-Americans. In the offensive now in progress from the direction of Burma, I see a matter of great importance. It is the figure of a unified and active Asia. Prior to the commencement of the present military operations in India, the union of all East Asiatic nations was nothing more than mere words. It was nothing but an ideal."

Three Nations Cooperating

"On the Burmese front the armed forces of three independent nations are cooperating to carry through the war. The facts have proved that this unity is a faith strong enough to move mountains. This faith indeed will be one of the decisive factors in the war. The Indian National Army and the Burmese Army are making history. Two or three years ago I saw an Indian army moving eastward. At that time the troops were mercenaries. Today I have seen them with my own eyes advancing westward as men. No words are enough to express the difference.

"Our army was literally built from nothing. It did not exist two years ago. The hearts of the youths who form the national army today were wasted until recently as a sacrifice to alien control and policy but now, just like the officers and men of the Indian National Army, they are men giving their all for a great cause which requires everything. This army stands today on the Burmese frontier and is working to bring about a settlement in the century-pending account with Britain.

"No praise is great enough for an army without weapons and without name. Our war efforts are playing a great role in the fighting in the Katha area. The enemy air-borne troops have been trapped everywhere from the beginning by the resistance of all of the Burmese people. This is only an example. In Burma it is going on every day. No matter how the enemy propagandizes this, the tough hearts of the Burmese people will not be affected. They have learned to trust fully what they themselves have seen and have been able to learn.

Japanese Sacrifice Noted

"They have also seen with their own eyes that though the British air units come over Burma they are shot down in flames easily by the Japanese fighters or else flee desperately for fear of life. They have seen that contrary to the fact that the enemy is sacrificing other peoples at every opportunity whether there is reason to or not the Japanese Forces are always sacrificing themselves for the attainment of all East Asia's mission.

"Thus, in place of the enemy invading Akyab the Japanese Forces are about to enter Imphal. These are unshakable facts and if the enemy tries to say anything else, it is a lie. If the enemy is to reconquer Burma again, he will have to eliminate all the new people of Burma. This is the actual situation at present.

"We have arisen. And the fighting is not yet over. We know that before it is over we will have to expend greater efforts, bear more suffering and disasters. And they may grow tremendously before our work is completed. But we shall complete our work no matter how great the sacrifices we will have to pay."

AXIS WOMEN ATTEND HARBIN EXPOSITION

Japanese, Germans See Art in Needle-Work

At the invitation of the German National Socialist women's organization in Harbin, Japanese members of the Manchoukuo-Japanese Women's Organization attended an exposition of needle-work arranged by the former. The Germans hosts presented their guests with etchings illustrating German fairy tales.

In her address, the president of the Reich organization pointed out the basic importance of the educational work done by women and its influence on the high ethical qualities of the German and Japanese nations.

In her reply, the president of the Manchoukuo organization highly praised the attitude of the German nation in the present struggle against the common enemy. She expressed her joy at the fact that the language difficulty between the German and the Japanese women, is not handicapping them from arriving at a hearty understanding and an effective cooperation between the two countries.

Swiss City Bombed And Is Laid in Ruins By American Planes

(Continued From Page 1)

an electric company and the Catholic Association Hall.

The police headquarters was also hit resulting in the instantaneous deaths of the chief of police and three policemen. Another bomb smashed the railway station killing the station master, two assistant station masters and three railway employes.

The number of dead in the city is estimated to be between 100 to 150, while many were injured.

Indignation is running high among the Swiss people at the brutal bombing of a neutral city in flagrant violation of international law.

Schaffhausen is the capitol of the Schaffhausen canton in northern Switzerland and is 23 miles north of Zurich. The city has a population of about 20,000 and is well known as an industrial city manufacturing precision tools.

Schaffhausen is the capital of the Swiss canton of Schaffhausen, situated on the right bank of the Rhine and on the Basel-Constance railway, 23 miles N. by E. of Zurich. It retains portions of its ancient walls and defences, the most conspicuous fragment of which is the castle of Munot (or Unnot), dating from the sixteenth century, a round tower 115 feet in diameter, with walls 16 ft. thick.

The houses of the city are largely of quaint and curious architecture. Among the principal buildings and institutions are the cathedral, dating from the eleventh century, the town-hall, museum, and Imthurneum (with theater, picture-gallery and music-hall).

The city has manufactures of iron and steel, machinery, mathematical and physical instruments, watches, pottery, knitted and woollen goods, etc.

The Falls of Schaffhausen, also known as the Falls of the Rhine, a cataract 2 miles SSW. of the town, have a total descent of about 100 ft., with a vertical highest fall of 60 ft., and present the most imposing phenomena of the kind in Europe. Elevation of the city, 1925 ft. Schauffhausen joined the Swiss Confederacy in 1501.

River Project Progressing

Special

PEKING, April 2.—The temporary Yellow River control project which began last May has now passed the 70 per cent mark with the project expected to be completed during May of this year. It will irrigate the Sinsiang area, Honan Province, and also increase the flow and capacity of the Wei River to facilitate its water transportation.

Chosen Increasing Salt

Special

KEIJO, April 2.—In order to meet the increased industrial demand, Chosen is today concentrating her efforts to increase the production of salt and bittern.

Pushing Food Drive

Special

SHONAN, April 2.—The Malai Labor Service Corps is pushing the "Growing-More-Food-Campaign" by offering voluntary labor service each week end.

Nippon-Go Contest Held

Domei

MANILA, April 2.—Making great strides in the mastery of Nippon-go as the common language of Greater East Asia, students of the College of Nippon-go held their first oratorical contest on March 31.

BURMESE SOLDIERS PLAYING VITAL ROLE

Defend Nation and Secure Supply Lines of Japanese Advancing in India

Domei

RANGOON, March 31.—The Burmese National Army's mission in the present operations in the Burma-India border area is to insure the defense and preservation of Burmese as well as to secure the supply lines of the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army now advancing in India.

Against the enemy's air-borne force which some time ago descended near Katha, the Burmese defense units which were on duty in the neighborhood at once went into action. They attacked, and have since been pressing steadily upon the enemy.

These forces, although they are defense units, have been trained so that they can fight offensive battles when the necessity arises. This special asset possessed by these units is now revealing itself in a startling manner in operation conducted by them along the coast facing the Bay of Bengal.

Several hundred Burmese officers who were graduated from X X Military Academy are now in action on the war front. In addition, there are as many as 70 officers who have received military training in Japan.

A great future awaits the Burmese National Army and the success with which it is performing its duties defending Burma justifies this forecast.

In view of the fact that the enemy's strategy is to recapture Burma so as to ensure the connections with Chungking, the Burmese National Army has a very important role to play in the War of Greater East Asia.

RANI OF JHANSI REGIMENT HOLDS FIRST GRADUATION

Members Perform March-Past Before High Officers of Nippon And Azad Hind Armies

Special

SHONAN, March 31.—A unique historical event was witnessed yesterday evening when a review of the first batch of Indian women soldiers of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment was held. A large number of high-ranking officers from both the Japanese and Indian National Armies were present.

Smartness and efficiency marked the parade of the feminine fighters as they went through various military exercises. A most impressive march-past with the colors of the regiment at its head and escorted by an armed guard, climaxed the proceedings.

Captain Swaminadhan Lakshmi, commandant of the Regiment, declared in a speech, that members of the regiment were determined to do or die in their fight for India's freedom. She added: "Our hearts are in India and we are eagerly awaiting the moment which is drawing nearer, when we will stand with our brothers and take part in the battle for freeing our beloved motherland."

Premiers of Hungary, Italy Stress Amity In Goodwill Message

Domei

BERLIN, March 31.—The new Hungarian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Doeme Sztojay in an exchange of telegrams of goodwill with Premier Benito Mussolini of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy stressed the amicable relations between the two countries and also expressed complete confidence of their victory in the current war.

FREE INDIA REGIME HOLDS CELEBRATION

Netaji, Ba Maw, Sawada Present at Grand Tea Party Held in Burma

Special

UNDISCLOSED PLACE IN BURMA, April 2.—A grand tea party sponsored by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was held on April 1 in the presence of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma Dr. Ba Maw, other Burmese Ministers, Japanese Ambassador Renzo Sawada and hundreds of leading Indian citizens.

Variety performances by Indian and Burmese children won applause from the enthusiastic gathering. "Call of Netaji," a Bengali song calling upon Indian women to participate in the fight for freedom, was very interesting, while "On to Delhi," sung by the members of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment in full uniform, presented an impressive scene.

A folk dance in the South Indian style performed by lovely little Indian tots won high praise from all.

Then a drama depicting the martyrdom of Kanailal Dutt, presenting a true scene from the revolutionary history of India in 1908, deepened the determination of all Indians present to forge ahead unfalteringly toward the achievement of their only goal—independence.

Holds Ceremony

Domei

SHONAN, March 30.—The first commencement ceremony of the Women's Department of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment was observed here this afternoon at its headquarters at Walterloo Street, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Bhonsale, Chief of Staff of the Indian National Army, and Dr. Swaminathan Lakshmi, head of the Women's Department of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment.

The Women's Department was organized in Shonan soon after the founding of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind in October last year, by uniting all the women's associations in Malai, Thailand and Burma.

HONGKONG REVISING TRADE WITH CANTON

Pact Being Renewed From April 1; Both Districts to Double Export Sums

Special

HONGKONG, April 2.—The trade agreement between Hongkong and Canton was revised from April 1 following the expiration of the six month's term of the current agreement between both districts at the end of last month.

The conference took place in Canton for two days on March 23 and 24 when complete accord as regards the renewal of the trade agreement was reached by representatives of both sides.

According to the announcement, features of the new agreement include the doubling of the export sums from both districts and the extension of the term of validity from six months to one year. It is learned that the new agreement excludes rice, other cereals, and fuel about which a separate agreement will be drawn up.

The revised trade agreement stipulating the trade program to be carried out between Hongkong and Canton for the period of one year from April 1944 to March 1945, is subject to revision whenever it is deemed necessary. Trade accounts will be settled in terms of yen at the yen exchange rates of the Central Reserve Bank fixed by the National Government of China. All transactions, excluding those on native products, will, as a rule, be carried out by means of letters of credit.

Goods shipped from Canton to Hongkong will include rice-paper, silk and silk goods, native-leaf tobacco, sweetmeats, fresh and dried vegetables, eggs, fish and fruits.

Commodities exported from Hongkong to Canton will include electric appliances, motor-car parts, engineering and building materials, textiles, various kinds of paper, sugar, coke, rubber products, salt, dried fish and other commodities.

Suppression of News By Roosevelt's Men Condemned by Solon

Special

LISBON, March 30.—A demand that the Roosevelt administration "curb the use of censorship to hide war bungling" was made by Senator Revercomb, Republican from West Virginia, in a speech at the Union League Club's luncheon in New York, according to a New York dispatch. He declared, "We want no more suppression of news such as the Pearl Harbor incident where the Japanese knew about the event but the American people were kept in the dark."

Indians Make Resolve

Domei

CANTON, April 2.—The determination of the Indians to fight until the Anglo-Americans are crushed and India is completely free was reaffirmed at a meeting held here yesterday to felicitate the Indian National Army's advance into India.

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THAILAND ATTAINING INDUSTRIAL RESULTS

Many New Industries Humming With Activity to Secure Economic Freedom

The War of Greater East Asia has saved Thailand from Anglo-American economic meddling and has placed it for the first time in a position to take steady steps forward toward the goal of economic self-sufficiency. Throughout the two years following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Thai Government and people have been concentrating their efforts on the establishment of an economic structure to secure self-sufficiency for the country. The serious efforts of the Thais have been richly rewarded, and they are now producing the greater portion of all daily commodities required in the country.

By virtue of the Japan-Thailand Military Alliance which was concluded soon after the outbreak of the present war, four states of Malai and two states of Shan have been newly incorporated into the territory of Thailand. This territorial expansion of Thailand has been accompanied by the increase in rice and lumber production. And the country is now becoming an important military base for all nations of Greater East Asia by means of its industries. Following two years' efforts, the economic strength of Thailand is well worthy of the important position the country occupies in Greater East Asia.

Premier Leads the Way

It is Prime Minister Field Marshal Phibun Songhram who is exercising greatest efforts for the economic freedom of Thailand for at the first National assembly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he urged that the first thing Thailand must do at present is to increase its productive power. "It must do its best to develop the existing industries on the one hand and to produce all the goods which hitherto had been imported from foreign countries," he declared.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand had been exporting substantial quantities of rice, rubber, teak and tin in the form of raw materials. These raw materials occupied about 80 per cent of all the exports from Thailand. Meanwhile, about 80 per cent of the imports into that country consisted of cotton goods, machines, medicines and sundry goods. These facts show that the economic condition of that country was far from the stage of self-sufficiency in those days. Prime Minister Phibun, in view of this unsatisfactory condition, took every measure to increase the productive capacity of his country by mobilizing all the administrative system under his command. He presented himself at all the industrial exhibitions held in the country and gave every possible encouragement for the development of new industries.

Meantime, he encouraged the utilization of the idle ground for the cultivation of vegetables. In the ground of his official residence, the Thai Prime Minister cultivated a small vegetable patch, while doing something in the line of livestock farming at his villa. In a recent exhibition of fruits, the papaya produced by him earned the second prize. The Thais are being struck by the serious efforts their Prime Minister is exerting for the development of the farming industry in the country.

No Fear of Food Shortage

Being a well-known producing center of rice, Thailand has no fear whatsoever of a shortage of food. Thailand's position in rice production is clearly revealed by the fact that in spite of the terrible flood which visited that country in 1942, the Thais experienced no difficulty in maintaining the usual export of rice to Japan, while meeting the demand for rice at home. At the beginning of the rainy season in 1943 the rainfall was rather insufficient. However, in August and September, rain fell abundantly and fear of drought was entirely dispelled and a fair rice crop was obtained.

The Agricultural Ministry of Thailand is paying profound attention to the food supply question in the states newly incorporated into the territory of Thailand and ready to extend all necessary aid to the native farmers in its new territory there. For instance, the Ministry has detailed many experts to the two Shan States in order to give necessary instructions to the native farmers with a view to increasing their farm production. Meanwhile, a number of officials from the same Ministry are now engaged in the investigation of the agricultural condition of the new territory it has obtained in Malai. In the prewar days, Thailand had been importing 2,000,000 bahts worth of vegetables, beans, potatoes, and fruit. Thanks to the extraordinary efforts exercised by the farmers and other citizens of that country, Thailand has practically attained self-sufficiency in those foodstuffs. In the supply of confectionery, spirits, and tobacco, Thailand is practically self-sufficient. In short, Thailand is now producing all foodstuffs required for home consumption.

Cotton Production Pushed

Among others, cotton farming is receiving the most careful attention of the Government, which is extending all necessary aids and encouragements to the farmers, including the distribution of superior seeds free of charge, extension of technical instructions, and the establishment of a cotton farming development company in order to purchase the cotton produced in the country at proper prices, etc. Thailand is situated in the "cotton zone" of East Asia and has a bright future as a cotton producing center in the Orient if proper measures are taken for the protection of the growers. For instances, in a province of eastern Thailand, the number of cotton cultivators were 66,000 at the end of July last, the area under cultivation reaching 9,000 acres which means a 50 per cent increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The Government is also extending necessary aids to all parties engaged in the spinning industry. In order to attain self-sufficiency in clothing material, the Government has established training center in the country. Thanks to the progress Thailand is making in its policy for economic self-sufficiency as well as to the enormous stock of clothing materials it has at present the Thais are experiencing no inconvenience relative to the supply of clothing.

In the prewar days, the Thais almost entirely dependent on imports for the supply of daily necessities. Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the prices of all imports jumped up at once, threatening the general livelihood of the Thais. As a countermeasure, the Government established in May, 1942, the Industry Ministry to accelerate the industrial development of the country. Under the guidance of the new Ministry, Thailand has established many factories for the production of such daily necessities as paper, cement, spirits, tobacco, matches, sugar, leather and hide of which Thailand had been producing some since older days, besides creating new industries for the manufacture of chemicals, medicines, tubes, hats, tooth brushes, soap, etc.

With the third year of its participation in the present war, Thailand is now in a position to meet the demand at home for all sorts of daily necessities. Prices are somewhat higher than in the prewar days, but thanks to the price control by the Government, the citizens are experiencing no difficulty arising from the shortage of daily commodities.

The Government is, moreover, planning the construction of hydo-electric power plants and iron foundries with a view to starting the production of large type machines, automobiles, and chemicals.

THE NAVY

By TOYOO IWATA
(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

(Continuation)

About the time when the cherry-blossoms were in full-bloom in front of the Sankokan Hall—strictly speaking we should call this hall 'Togo Memorial Hall of the Naval College Museum'—Masato became a little accustomed to the life as a cadet No. 4. He gradually came to understand the way of salutation, marking steps while raising arm loftily and that 13 o'clock was one p.m., the canvas bag (a burlap sack) was not called 'bag' but 'Beg' and the shirts called 'Juban' and pocket 'Monoire'—therefore pockets were not for hands but for things. His heart beat quickly at the reveille at 5:30 a.m. There might be many who admired the quickness by which the 'train-boys' put away their beds, but the cadets here had to roll up their beds up in half that time, and to show the tenfold beauty of order. This was the duty of all the cadets No. 4. It was indeed an affliction to them. There should be no wrinkles on the folded blanket, all the beds had to be in a straight line; and with those three blue stripes on each blanket, each cadet could tell the disorder at a glance, and yet if they were slow they missed a chance to wash their faces. They were given only fifteen minutes from making bed to 'fall in' and if anyone tried to shirk his duty, the upper-class cadet on duty would upset the whole bed as if an earthquake had broken out. Of course the victim has to deal with the aftermath all by himself. They call this 'Etajima earthquake.'

Masato found that there was no other way for him than to get accustomed to it, and since then he carefully made his bed. He was laughed at by his fellow-cadets for being slow, and when he went to wash his face, there was no room to stand. The method of washing was queer. They did not use any wash-basins. They washed their mouths and faces with running cold water. This was to prevent the spreading of any contagious disease. As Masato had not enough time to spare to wash his face and go to the lavatory, he omitted the latter many times. However, he was saved from the 'earthquake'.

Regulation and promptitude—these were the two great principles of behavior. He was put in the New Cadet Building, at the top of which the Imperial Crest of 16 petalled chrysanthemum was shining, and he was later surprised to hear that every window was opened by the regular measure according to the four seasons. To observe carefully indeed the ways of opening the windows at both the red-roofed Seitokan Cadet-building and the new one, as if lined by a rule, were quite similar.

As the regulations at Etajima were based upon navy discipline, the ways of order were to be careful, quick and vigorous. Masato's bed making used to answer the two of the three above-mentioned conditions, and not all of them. This was also a sorrow of every cadet No. 4.

The regulation of smartness or quickness made all of the Cadets run 'in and out' of the class-rooms and Cadets Quarters. It was in a measured and orderely step.

"Why are you so absent-minded?!"

There was no such dishonorable rebuke for a cadet than these words. Masato feared the upper-class cadets more than the instructors here in this College. 'Look up at the upper-class cadets as elder brothers'—thus the freshmen were taught by Lieutenant-Commander S., the inspector of the Division. He also feared the cadet-captain and the cadet vice-captain, but the cadets-on-weekly-duty were the most dreadful. The cadets-on-weekly-duty corresponded to the deck-officers and several cadets No. 1 were appointed each in turn and took charge of maintaining the students' disciplines. With arm bands and with glaring eyes they would watch. If someone veered a little from the rules, they would shout aloud, "Wait a moment!"

Masato was never scolded for the first two weeks: they were so repeatedly taught the rules of the cadets, and the business and manners at the Cadet Quarters. This term they called—"Preparatory Education." But from the 15th day the freshmen were scolded without mercy. If they forgot to button up only one button or left their shoe-strings untied they were severely scolded. These had been taught them in the period of the "Preparatory Education," but some freshmen had not taken the matter seriously. Masato, too, took the matter lightly: it was the students' manners in Masato's native place to disregard tidiness of clothes.

"Wait! What's the matter with your shoes? Didn't you clean your shoes?"

Masato was severely scolded by the cadet-captain of the Division. During his Middle School days there was nobody who polished his shoes.

"They are like dandies here at this College!" Masato once reflected. They were particular not only about their clothes, demeanor, posture and behavior, but also there even hung a huge looking-glass in the passage of the Cadet-building, so large that even a barber shop could not afford it. It was like a school for girls!

Later, however, Masato could begin to understand the true reason of the severe training. Order and neatness did not mean 'Dudism' but they had an important connection with naval discipline. The order wins wars: the neatness raises military efficiency. They must not disregard the manner of dressing and demeanor. A button left unbuttoned is always indicative of relaxation of mind and moreover it compromises not only the dignity of the naval officer, but also affects the fighting action.

The salute to the instructors and the upper-class men was the same salute. If it is disregarded, it will derange the whole system, and in such condition how can we fight? They should absolutely respect and obey the superior officers and men. This very discipline was neither so hard nor trying for Masato because he, since his childhood, was accustomed to the 'Elders first' which was especially rigorously observed in Kagoshima.

Masato characteristically agreed with the 'five-minutes-surplusism' of the Navy. Masato, unlike the easy-going and optimistic Kagoshima-men, was very punctual about time. It was better to be present five minutes before time than to be just in time: anyway, you would acquire the composure of your mind and this was more important.

Since entering College Masato felt the value of the time, keenly. There was no place as this college where 'time' was so important from 'turning out' in the morning to 'turning in' at night.

As Masato became accustomed to the application of the time he had time to spare in the morning to pay a visit to the Happoen Shrine. Happoen means literally "eight-points-of-the-compass-garden."

Happoen Garden is in the eastern hill which was cleared by the labor of the cadets and the Ise Shrine is dedicated in the center of the level land where lofty pine-trees and lovely young cherry-blossoms are growing. In the left corner is placed the 'direction dial' made of marble; the direction of the Imperial Palace and other places of importance of all Japan are written on the white face in black letters.

Masato first paid homage to the Shrine, then worshipped in the direction of the Imperial Palace and then bowed quietly in the direction of Kagoshima.

"Good morning, mother!"

In words that were unfathomable in his heart. The image of his mother, 61 years of age, never ceased to exist in his mind. Mother, even at that age, worked as if she spurred herself on. To think of that he could not go to the canteen. He stepped on the threshold of the canteen only twice in the long four course of years. A monthly allowance to a cadet was ten yen but Masato put up with four or five yen because he did not want to worry his mother about money.

In this college, however, cadets hardly needed money but for correspondence expense. Not only text-books but also clothing and shoes of the highest class were given or lent and as for food it was a feast examined for its nourishment and freshness by the naval surgeons and the mess committee.

The bean-soup in the morning was wonderful: the rice, though it was mingled with wheat, was very delicious and the western-style meals such as the fried fish, pork cutlet and beef stew were served at lunch and dinner. As Masato was brought up with a plain diet, he was afraid of becoming weak by taking such luxurious meals, but the result was contrary to his anxiety. His weight increased markedly. Besides they were served rice-cakes, yokan and shiruko and other sweets. Whenever shiruko was to be served the cadets knew it beforehand, because the cooking stove used for it seemed to be different as the blue smoke towered from another chimney. The cadets were very happy whenever they saw this.

All this happened before the China Affair but at present the college is troubled by the shortness of sugar and the red-beans which are used for the sweets.

In addition there were 'Buntai-club' in the village. The farmhouse, where Masato had put up in before entering college was one of the accommodations. The college authorities, after examining the houses in the Etajima village, rents some of them. Cadets of each division gather here and sometimes play "Shogi" or eat 'Sukiyaki' and spend a day forgetting nostalgia.

Among them, however, there were some admirable cadets who washed their clothings. Masato was one of them. In order to dispense with the laundry expense he used to crouch by the well.

"Tani, you are expert at washing!"

His class-mates used to say.

Masato chuckled—a chuckle which was peculiar to him—and recollected that he had often washed his clothes in his native place and had been praised by his elder sisters.

"Oh, dear sisters Matsu and Kayo, what are you doing now?"

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Played Historic Role in Establishing Republic; Guides Peoples' Welfare Today

The Kalibapi, or Association for Service to the New Philippines, which figured prominently in the historic events leading to the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines, is the sole popular organ in the country.

The Kalibapi was born of a crucial need for creating a new Philippines on the ruins of the old left in the wake of the War of Greater East Asia. The war itself arose out of an imperative need to establish a new order that will guarantee justice and self-respect to all peoples irrespective of geography, race, and culture. The changes that have since come about now constitute definite realities that must be squarely met. Survival under the present circumstances depends upon a capacity and determination to display these qualities in the fullest measure. The Kalibapi is the concrete expression of the will of the Filipinos to meet the changed and changing situation with courage and vision.

Accordingly, on December 4, 1942, the Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines promulgated Executive Order No. 109, now known as the Charter of the Kapisanan sa Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas, or Kalibapi for short. On December 30, of the same year, the Kalibapi was formally launched at the New Luneta. This was the anniversary of Jose Rizal, and as such as considered most appropriate for launching an organization conceived in the ideal of service and sacrifice which marked the life of the greatest Filipino hero. On this occasion Jorge B. Vargas and Benigno S. Aquino, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Kalibapi delivered appropriate addresses introducing the association to the vast multitude gathered at the New Luneta, and forthwith led the people present in a solemn ceremony affirming adherence and pledging loyalty to the Kalibapi.

President Vargas, on this occasion, declared that due tribute was paid to the memory of Rizal in the fact that Filipinos took an oath to practice the truths that the Filipino patriot preached and to bring into realization the visions that he saw. Vice-President Aquino pointed out that the organization of the association was the actual expression of the earnest desire of the Filipino people to serve willingly in the cause of all the peoples in Greater East Asia.

Members Explain Aims

The first months of the existence of the Kalibapi were largely taken up with organization work and a series of information tours to different parts of the Philippines to explain the objectives of the association and enlist the support of the people. Chapters in the provinces, cities, and towns have accordingly been organized with the governors and mayors leading the movement as official representatives of the Kalibapi. Vice-President and Director-General Aquino, aided by a staff of workers from the Central Office and with the cooperation of national, provincial, and municipal officials, traveled from one corner of the country to the other to rally the people to the standard of the association.

On May 18, 1943, Chairman Vargas of the Philippine Executive Commission issued Executive Order No. 156 amending the original Kalibapi Charter in order to provide for the organization of the Junior Kalibapi and the inclusion of the post of Assistant Director-General in the central administrative organizations of the Association. It was felt that the youth of the land should be mobilized with a view to preparing them for unified and integrated service to the country and thus keep the work of the Association continuous. Dr. Camilio Osias, then Assistant Commissioner of Education, Health and Public Welfare, was named Assistant Director-General and Director of Publicity. To him was entrusted the responsibility of helping five greater impetus to the movement and directing the youth under the Junior Kalibapi.

On June 18 and 19, delegates of the Kalibapi from chapters in the provinces, cities, and towns met in a Special National Convention, the first representative gathering ever called by the Kalibapi, to meet in Manila to consider various problems especially the national problems of independence. The Kalibapi, asked by the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines, formed a Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, following the assurance of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the 82nd extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet that independence would be granted to the Philippines in the course of the current year. The Convention chose a body of 20 men representing the different regions and major interests and the country's highest intelligence, scholarship, wisdom, and record of service.

4 Resolutions Passed

The Convention also passed four resolutions: Expressing Gratitude for the Categorical Pledge by the Imperial Japanese Government to Grant Philippine Independence Within This Year.

Pledging Cooperation of the Special National Convention of the Kalibapi with Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines.

Expressing Appreciation of the Solicitude of the Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration for the Interest and Welfare of the Filipinos and Pledging Full Cooperation With Him In His Efforts to Help the Filipinos to be Worthy of the Honor of Independence, and Pledging Unstinted Cooperation of the Special National Convention of the Kalibapi to the Philippine Executive Commission.

On the same day, June 19, 1943, the Kalibapi, in reverence to the memory of Jose Rizal whose 82nd birthday anniversary fell on this day, launched formally the Junior Kalibapi, calling on all elements of the nation to support the movement. With the launching of the Junior Kalibapi and the previous dissolution of the Association of Veterans of the Revolution to join the movement, the Kalibapi had proved to be the connecting link between the old generation and the coming one.

Lauds Mission's Work

The day following the close of the Convention, at a banquet given by the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines, in honor of the high officials of the Kalibapi, the delegates to the National Convention, and members of the newly appointed Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, found occasion to state the following:

"... your efforts have borne fruit in the form of the dissolution of all political parties in the Philippines. You have rendered meritorious service to the cause of the construction of the new Philippines by concentrating all Filipino activity on the unity of the people and highly enhancing the noble spirit of service in the interest of all.

"Now that the Philippines will be accorded the honor of independence within this year . . . the mission of the Kalibapi has become increasingly important.

"The Kalibapi represents a people's movement on a large scale dedicated to the cause of the new Philippines on the basis of solid unity among social, cultural, and economic circles in the Philippines.

"In this sense, I earnestly desire that, faithful to your self-sacrificing spirit, all of you will further your efforts, in full concert with the principle of service, to demonstrate the real spirit of the Kalibapi so that the aim of the organization may be satisfactorily attained."

A working illustration of the spirit of the Kalibapi in helping the people to understand the new order and find their proper place in it is the Labor Institute which the Kalibapi inaugurated on May 3, 1943. The Institute was organized for the special benefit of the workers from the different firms and factories operating in Manila. Representative groups from these different establishments take their turns in attending classes at the Institute for a period of one month. During this period they are given courses in Nippongo, Filipino language, Oriental and Philippine culture, and such other subjects as are expected to help them in imbibing the new spirit and becoming more loyal and more efficient workers. Thus, they are prepared, in accordance with their varying capacities, to cooperate in creating a new Philippines.

Many Institutes Started

Besides the Labor Institute, the Kalibapi is now conducting the Junior Kalibapi Institute for the training of Junior Kalabapi leaders and the Leaders' Institute for the adult Kalibapi leaders. The Junior Kalibapi Institute is for a period of forty-five days. It carries on intensive training in boys' work and girls' work, in the study of the national language and Nippongo, of Philippine Culture and Oriental Culture, as well as physical training. Chapters from the provinces and cities are represented by two delegates each at this Institute and, at the close of the period they are expected to go back to their home chapters to carry on with the work of the Kalibapi in a more systematic manner.

All these projects are designed to enable the Filipinos to become better fellow workers in the common enterprise of nation-building.

The Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence immediately set to work following its formation by the Kalibapi Special National Convention. By the end of August, its work was completed, requiring only the finishing touches. On September 4, with an impressive public ceremony at the front balcony of the headquarters of the PCPI at the Metropolitan Waterworks Building, the draft of the Constitution for the Republic of the Philippines was signed by the members of the Commission.

By an executive order issued in August, 1943, the Kalibapi made the necessary arrangements to gather the delegates representing the provincial and city chapters in all parts of the Philippines for the Special General Assembly to ratify the Constitution as provided by law. The Special General Assembly convened in Manila on September 6 and 7 at which President Jorge B. Vargas of the Kalibapi and President Jose P. Laurel of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence delivered memorable addresses outlining the Constitution and pointing out its special features and giving the specific reasons why the delegates assembled should ratify the Constitution. According to President Laurel, the Constitution should be ratified if only, first, to give the Filipinos a chance to administer their own affairs as a sovereign nation; second, to find indisputable proof of Japan's sincerity in her program of liberating oppressed Oriental nations; and, third, in the event of finding independence not only complete but real and the intentions of Japan in the Philippines genuine and sincere, to be able to carve their own destiny and occupy a place in the council of free nations. Assistant Director-General Camilio Osias of the Kalibapi, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and delegate ex-officio to the Special General Assembly, presented the resolution of ratification with a brief speech urging its approval; and following the vote of ratification, which was unanimous, he presented another resolution expressing the gratitude of the people of the Philippines to the Imperial Japanese Government for enabling them to adopt a Constitution and establish a Republic of the Philippines.

On September 11, the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence issued a proclamation on the Filipino flag, prescribing its use at a date later to be announced in connection with the proclamation of the Republic of the Philippines.

Kalibapi Holds Elections

In accordance with Executive Order No. 201 issued on September 9, providing for the election of delegates to the National Assembly of the Republic of the Philippines, the Kalibapi set its machinery going for the proper information of the Kalibapi leaders in the provinces and cities in preparation for the election of delegates. On September 20, the election of delegates in all parts of the Philippines was done in accordance with the plans and instructions of the Kalibapi in a manner to insure the just expression of the people's will with respect to the men that will represent them in the National Assembly. The election throughout the Philippines was orderly and peaceful.

The elected delegates including the governors and mayors of chartered cities who are members ex-officio of the Assembly met as the first National Assembly of the Republic of the Philippines on September 25 to organize itself for its task and elect the President of the Philippines.

Thus, the Kalibapi, as a people's movement for service to the New Philippines, prepared the nation for the assumption of its responsibilities as a sovereign republic and a new member of Greater East Asia. Under the Kalibapi all classes of people of the Philippines have found a common standard under which to serve the Fatherland, learning to submerge selfish and individual interests in order to promote the common national welfare.

Japanese Living in Interior of Central China Donate 6 Warplanes to Nippon Army, Navy

Recounting his experiences during a recent trip to Central China where he witnessed the donation of funds for the construction of two warplanes at Hsiahsien and four at Pangfu, Lieutenant Nagashima, Deputy Spokesman of the Press Bureau of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, stated that the Japanese residents there, living far away from their homeland, are just as keen to do their bit for the successful prosecution of the war as the soldiers at the front, according to the Shanghai Times.

Approximately 1,000 Japanese residents, including women and children, at Hsiahsien, donated $888,000 toward the construction of two planes, one for the Army and one for the Navy in an appropriate ceremony. As the entire community consisted of people with a very humble income, the effort in raising this amount was particularly significant and reflected the spirit of Japanese nationals in Central China, the Lieutenant said.

During the ceremony, a second donation drive was suggested, which was received with big applause. As a result preparations are now under way for the commencement of the new drive early this year. The Spokesman said that he was deeply moved when men in khaki and women in mompei uniforms gave a rousing send off to three youths who left Hsiahsien to join the Youth Air Corps of the Japanese Army. When questioned one of them said that he was 13 years of age and that his greatest ambition was to fight as a pilot.

At Pangfu, about 2,000 Japanese residents contributed funds for the construction of four warplanes to be divided equally among the Japanese Army and the Navy. Two planes were donated by members of the local branch of the Asia Development Patriotic Association and two planes by employes of the Cereal Purchasing Association, which has Japanese and Chinese members.

Consul-General Morita, when interviewed by the Spokesman during the donation ceremony stated that all Japanese residents in Pangfu were eager to play a more active part in the war, but that they realized that everyone had to do his bit at whatever station he was kept. The Consul-General then related a story, told him by a Japanese Army under him who had participated in the fighting on Guadalcanal Island.

The Japanese Forces there had suffered untold hardship, he said, from illness and tropical diseases. One soldier before succumbing to a tropical disease asked for his superior officer and when the latter came, gave him all his savings with the stipulation that they may be sent home to be added to the war-chest. Soldiers at the front, he said, are not only sacrificing their lives but also their meager savings in their all-out effort to win the war. The Japanese residents of Pangfu are eager to do the same by training hard and giving from their savings to the Japanese war effort.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1944

Jimmu Tenno-Sai

Today the Japanese nation reverently observes Jimmu Tenno-Sai, the anniversary of the demise of the First Sovereign of Japan. Today is a day not simply hallowed and sanctified by age; it is a day which reflects the perennial and indestructible strength of our country.

What other nation on earth today can point with pride to an unbroken dynastic reign that has ruled for more than 2,600 years? What other country is there in this world that can boast of inexhaustible virility and progressiveness which have characterized our national history since the cornerstone of the Japanese Empire was laid down by the illustrious Jimmu Tenno? Indeed, most profound is the gratefulness of the Japanese people today, blessed as no other race with an August line which has reigned from ages immemorial and which will reign for aeons and aeons to come.

The continuity of the Imperial reign is a glowing testimony to the far-ranging, future-embracing policies adopted by our August Sovereigns which have enabled and will enable the people of Japan to live for ever in security and freedom. It also attests to the veneration with which the Japanese people hold the Imperial House which, to them, is the symbol of the State itself. It testifies, too, to the unbreakable unity and solidarity of the people of this country, each bound to each by ties of common ideals and pious devotion to the Imperial House. But more significantly, the unbroken August line attests to the untarnished, golden spirit of justice and righteousness which has ever motivated the policy of Japan in internal as well as external affairs.

To the people of Japan, therefore, this day—Jimmu Tenno-Sai—is a day of thanksgiving for the bountiful past and for the munificent tomorrow. A nation which has been repeatedly and unerringly brought safely to anchor after sailing through innumerable storms in its history of over 2,600 years will inevitably emerge triumphantly over the rough, tumultous waves raging in the Pacific today. Strengthened by the trials of the past and present, this nation cannot but endure to the end of time. That is the consciousness of the people of this country on this day consecrated to the memory of Jimmu Tenno as they rededicate themselves to even greater efforts toward victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Discrediting Chungking

The most complete, graphic description of the appalling, demoralized economic condition in Chungking today resulting from a "runaway" inflation has been provided by the British journal, the News Chronicle, on March 16 in a commentary that makes no effort to conceal the traditional smug attitude of the British people toward China. The journal makes an open charge that of all the belligerent countries in the world, Chungking is at the present moment the only one that appears to be "consciously" wrecking its financial system. The second count against Chungking is that it is "going the way that Germany and Austria followed after the last war—an unbridled way leading ultimately to the virtual disappearance of the value of currency."

The British journal admits that, although Chungking leaders are beset with grave difficulties arising from the loss of the richest portion of the land in China, that factor alone does not absolve them from the irresponsible, negative economic measures they have adopted. The News Chronicle points out that there has been an almost absolute abandonment of any attempt to impose taxation and that the regime is depending solely on the issuance of its worthless notes for its revenue. It discloses that there is only a mild form of income tax in the rebel Chinese capital, that the portion of revenue derived from provincial customs "leaks very badly" and hardly reaches the coffers of Chungking, and that the most glaring symptom of the general disintegration of the monetary system is found in Chiang Kai-shek's policy of forcing Chinese farmers to pay their levies in kind. The paper asserts that due to the dependence on the continued printing of legal tenders as a means of raising its revenue, the prices of commodities in Chungking have risen one hundred fold since 1939 and that graft, corruption and black market dealings have been corroding its entire economic fabric.

The general disclosure made by this British journal of the acute economic condition in Chungking is, of course, not at all sensational for it has been known the world over that the rebel Chinese capital, isolated by the Japanese military forces and unable to receive any substantial material assistance from the United States and Britain, is in the throes of economic privation and misery. But the scathing, rasping and almost condemnatory tone with which the News Chronicle assails Chungking, an ally of the Anglo-American nations in the present war, gives ground for belief that the British are covertly planning to discredit Chungking in the eyes of the anti-Axis countries. Having exploited Chungking for all it is worth, they are willing now to leave it in the clutches of economic disaster which they had helped to bring and are not hesistating to cast aspersions on the qualifications of Chungking to participate in the future plans of the anti-Axis Powers.

Such an observation finds ready confirmation in the action taken by the anti-Axis countries at the time of the Moscow Conference. It will be recalled that Chungking was mentioned as one of the co-signers of the Moscow Declaration which was drafted principally by the three conferees, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. The action to add Chungking's name to the scroll of the Moscow Declaration was clearly made as an afterthought and was a typically hollow and insincere gesture of the Anglo-Americans to salve the wounded pride of the Chungking leaders whom they had deliberately kept out of the meeting. There can be no question that the Anglo-American countries have no intention whatever of according Chungking a position of equality or any prominent voice in the formulation of anti-Axis programs. Policy-making conferences may be held in the future among the anti-Axis nations but the doors will be closed to Chungking; it will be forced to wait outside and to sign any agreement concocted by the Anglo-American schemers in the conference room—even a document mortgaging Chungking's birthright—and the document will be hailed as an Anglo-American-Chungking Declaration!

The caustic article in the News Chronicle, nakedly exposing the rotting economic structure of Chungking, is nothing less than a part of a covert plan set afoot by the Anglo-American countries to prepare the way for the eventual dropping of Chungking from the top ranks of the anti-Axis countries by slurring its war efforts and showing its utter incapability to assume the same rights to leadership as the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. The tragic fate of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Greece and a host of other smaller States in Europe will also be the fate of Chungking which will be discarded after it has outlived its usefulness in the imperialistic scheme of the United States and Britain. That will be the extent of the gratitude of the Anglo-American countries for the bloody sacrifices Chungking has made on its futile resistance against Japan.

Indian Lyrics

I know not how thou singest, my master! I ever listen in silent amazement. The light of the music runs from sky to sky. The holy stream of thy music breaks through all stony obstacles and rushes on. My heart longs to join in thy song, but vainly struggle for a voice. I would speak, but speech breaks not into song, and I cry out baffled. And, thou hast made my heart captive in the endless meshes of thy music, my master!—From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore.

A Year Ago Today

April 3, 1943

The imminent possibility of air raids on the American continent by powerful long-range German bombers have put the minds of the American people to unrest. Newspapers are almost daily warning the people of the impending danger, citing the new German planes which are able to cover the distance separating the two continents.

* * *

Heralding a new era for Chinese Christian Churches in assisting each other for the establishment of world peace, the Shanghai Christian Federation incorporating more than 100 Chinese Churches has been officially inaugurated.

* * *

Attesting to the shortage of fighting men in the Navy, the United States Government has withdrawn its naval personnel posted aboard merchantmen and have replaced them with ordinary seamen. This new measure is still in its experimental stage and whether the Navy Department will continue it depends largely upon the ability of the ordinary seamen to man the guns on the merchantmen.

* * *

The tonnage of British and American tankers sunk by Japanese, German, and Italian naval forces since the outbreak of the current World War has reached 5,600,000 tons, more than 90 per cent of the pre-war tonnage possessed by the two countries, which is estimated at 6,100,000 tons.

FIVE PROPAGANDA MASTERPIECES

By Japonicus

If I may borrow a phrase from the jargon of lawyers, one usually "confesses and avoids" war propaganda literature, just as one does pedantic doctoral dissertations. They are consigned to their common burying-place—the waste basket. But I have been told that in the West, propaganda is now a science. Having a great respect for science myself, my curiosity was naturally aroused and I turned to the Editor for specimens of propaganda books emanating from the enemy camp. He loaned me the following five masterpieces, on condition, however, that I carefully peruse them all and write out my impressions. I must confess that it was rather a painful job, though not unmixed with pleasure, to go through all of them. Since, however, they are at present among the class of rare books not easily obtainable in Tokyo's book market, black or white, my friend was not necessarily driving a sharp bargain with me. And to fulfil the terms of our agreement, I have jot down a few of my thoughts on each of them.

I

The first book is entitled "Peace and War—United States Foreign Policy, 1931-1941." It is a White Paper, an official publication by the U.S. Department of State which naturally inspires confidence in the accuracy of every statement.

The Paper commences with a Foreword by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, which states: "We and all mankind would have been spared the horrors of this world-enveloping war thrust upon us by the criminal ambitions of the leaders of Japan, Germany, and Italy, who—intent upon conquest—rejected all principles of law, fair dealing and peaceful negotiation and resorted to the sword." Opinion may differ as to whether the procedure of stating its conclusion in this sweeping manner at the very beginning of the Paper is wise from the standpoint of the science of propaganda. It is certainly convenient for the majority of its readers who will have neither the courage nor the energy to plod through the ensuing 96 closely printed pages, much less to shift and weigh the body of complicated evidences contained therein. On the other hand, it has the disadvantage of reminding at least some of its readers of the dogmatism of the farming population of Tennessee who have preserved their grandmamma's faith on ice and banned the teaching of any theory denying the Divine creation of man. Moreover, it has the further disadvantage of revealing at too early a stage the motif of this masterpiece.

This motif, however, is superbly executed in the following pages by an "objective" account of the turbulent political and diplomatic events in Europe and East Asia which characterized the decade covering 1931-1941. An imposing array of "facts" presented therein will have the effect of convincing at least uninitiated or soft-boiled readers that Uncle Sam has behaved like a saint all through, while her enemies are all sinners. It may indeed be pronounced a masterpiece by adepts in the science.

The technical excellence in the use of wilful misrepresentations and studied omissions in matters of detail in the diplomatic negotiations can only be appraised by men like Mr. Hull or Mr. Kurusu who actually conducted them. But there are certain general features which can be appreciated even by a layman like myself.

In the first place, the Soviet-American relations are completely eliminated from the picture. Of course the Soviet Union is not such an insignificant person as San Marino or Nepal who can well be disregarded in a general account of the political evolution of Europe or Asia during the decade. Mr. Hull surely knows it. But to bring in this Soviet factor would tend to dim the crystal clarity of the picture. A faithful delineation of the Soviet-American relations during this period might not only offend America's worthy ally in the present war, but would let the cat out of the bag. By "cat" I mean the power-political motivation of U.S. diplomacy, the revelation of which is certainly out of tune with the main thesis that America has behaved like a saint all through.

In the second place, the choice of the period is excellent. The author knows well that the political events of 1931-1941 can only be properly understood as an historic sequence of those of the preceding decade. A description of the policies pursued by Britain and France under the Versailles Treaty and of the fluctuating and irresponsible policy pursued by the U.S.A., of the Japanese-American diplomatic negotiations regarding the Immigration Act, 1924 and of the American policy toward Japan at the time of the Washington Conference might be necessary for a "sociological interpretation," of which American science is especially proud, of the political events of the decade covered. But such an approach would decidedly be fatal for the execution of the theme of the Paper. The picture would not only be spoiled thereby, but would rather tend to prove the contrary thesis that it is the U.S.A. and her allies that are sinners. These events of the preceding years must, therefore, be kept out of the mind of the reader. Such delimitation of the period is in this case a technical device which would meet with the approval of the science of propaganda if not of the "American science."

If an uninitiated layman may ever be allowed to venture criticisms on a masterpiece of such eminence, it seems to me that the master-craftsman has been guilty of two blunders.

(1) A perusal of the Japanese-American negotiations leaves the impression on the mind of the reader that Mr. Hull's note to the Japanese Ambassador on November 26, setting forth a series of high-sounding "principles" in the regular American fashion, was virtually an ultimatum attended with a grandiose gesture striving after dramatic effect. Mr. Hull probably knew that Japan could not, and indeed no self-respecting nation could not submit to his unilateral and dictatorial proposal. It strikes the reader as a veiled challenge to a death fight, coupled with a maneuver to place Japan in a position where she will be obliged to throw down the glove. To cause readers to make this inference, though embarrassing to Uncle Sam, may be unavoidable in view of what his Secretary of State was actually doing. It may or may not have been wise to say in this connection "toward possibly keeping alive the conversations," which sounds a bit hypocritical in the light of the context. It is perfectly in consonance with the canons of the science for the Paper to keep silence on the subsequent military and naval measures of the so-called A.B.C.D. Powers. But is it not the height of indiscretion to divulge that after the presentation of this note, Mr. Hull told the British Ambassador that "the diplomatic part of our relations with Japan was virtually ended and that the matter will now go to the officials of the Army and the Navy"? That certainly spoils the slogan "Remember Pearl Harbor" and gives countenance to that of the opponent, "Remember November 26."

(2) It is the opinion of the man in the street that in some situations economic embargoes and pressure by a country like America is more destructive than the naval bombardment of a town. And it is also the common sense view that it is not fair play for the United States to induce other countries to outlaw "war" as an instrument of national policy and at the same time herself employing this sometimes more destructive weapon in order to impose her will upon other nations. Now it ought to be Uncle Sam's high policy to ignore and discourage this foolish, amateurish opinion to rush into the holy precincts of international law. Otherwise it would help giving plausibility to the contention of the enemy that the use of America's pet weapon constitutes a hostile act which justifies war-like operations as a measure of self-defense. No it would be far wiser for the United States to keep this perfectly "lawful" power of strangling another nation, who can be, in the event it offers any resistance, dubbed as "an aggressor." Is it not, therefore, unwise for the Paper to admit: "Adoption and application of a policy of imposing embargoes upon strategic exports to Japan would be attended with a serious risk of retaliating action of a kind likely to lead to war. Imposition of substantial economic sanctions or embargoes against any strong country, unless the imposition be backed by a show of superior force, involves serious risk of war." And is it not still worse to reveal: "This Government had to consider that if the United States becomes involved in war there might arise the problem of defense in both oceans—and to meet that problem this nation was not adequately prepared. The foregoing were principal considerations which determined the Government's course with regard to proposed use of economic pressures." This sounds too much like Uncle Sam sedulously trying to gain time by continuing conversation with Japan. The author of the document may, of course, be credited with candor and honesty, but is it not a flagrant violation of the precepts of the science to let this "black" cat out of the bag?

(To Be Continued)

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

BY ASATARO MIYAMORI

Gyofu Soma (1883-)

A foremost poet who has written numerous literary books.

To the Spirit of Priest Ryokwan

Shaka no kuni Sukuwaretari to Koe agete
Shirase mosan Hi mo tokaraji.
The day will not be far away
When I can cry loud and tell thee
That Sakya Muni's holy land
Hath been set free from slavery.

Japan's Sincerity

Hi no moto no Magokoro to Sokojikara wo
Itsuno hi ka Akashi subeki Kono toki wo okite.
When can we testify,
Except this very hour,
Japan's sincerity
And her reserve power?

The Corpse of an Enemy

Tekihei no Shigai no mae nimo Mokuto sucho
Tomo no tayori wa Ware wo nakashimu.
In his field letter a friend says,
"Even at the corpse of an enemy
I pray in silence profound,"
Which words have brought tears to me.

Men Who Have Died Fighting

Ikeru mono Tare ka shinazaran Shika wa aredo
Tatakai ni shinishi Hito no tomoshisa.
Who of the living men
Can ever escape dying?
But I envy those men
Who have died fighting.

Kin-ichi Nagumo

A Niigata man who regularly contributes his poems to the magazine "Japanese Short Poems."

To Work for Eating Only

Akekure wo Tada ku koto nomi ni Hataraku wa
Genshijin sae Katsute sezariki.
For eating only
To work hard night and day—
It never was
E'en primitive men's way.

Shoryo Yoshiue (1884-)

An M.P. and famous farmer-poet.

Large Butterflies

Hana ni kishi Oki chocho Hana wo wasure
Sora ni asoberi Futatsu motsurete.
Large butterflies which came
To flowers have forgotten the nectar,
And both are playing in the air,
Pursuing each other.

Naoto Kohiyama (1885-)

The president of the South Manchuria Railway Company who has published four volumes of his poems.

The Value of Money

Zeni no ne wo Shirazute yama ni Yasurakeku
Hatsuru Orochon Saiwai oshi.
How blessed are the Orochons
Who live in mountains peacefully,
Throughout life without knowing
The value of money!

Shinjun Shigaraki (1892-)

The chief priest of the Kurama Temple on Mt. Kurama.

Little Birds

Waga yamite Aritomo shiraji Eda goto ni
Haru wo utaeru Yamano kotori ra.
Harken! the mountain's little birds
Are singing eulogies of spring
On boughs, perhaps unaware of
That I am ill and suffering.

Ichiro Tamaki

An official of Karafuto and unknown poet.

An Elegy on My Son

Kanashiku mo Ko no shi ni yorite Kyo shirinu
Tsuneni omowanu Kami to tengoku.
By my son's sorrowful death
I realized for the first time today
God and the Kingdom of Heaven, of which
I had never glimpsed any ray.

Future of Shanghai's Economy

Port-City Vigorously Carrying Out Reconstruction as Integral Part of East Asia

By MASATERU MORISAWA
(From the Keikoku)

Thanks to the abolition of the concession, Shanghai has been restored to its true Chinese character and is carrying robust steps forward toward its reconstruction as an integral part of East Asia. Shanghai's economy, too, is in the process of rebuilding on East Asiatic principles. It is true that, owing to the exigencies of war, the requisites for the economic reorganization still remain to be completed, but the goal has already been set and the road to that goal already paved.

It is superfluous to say that, for the modernization of China's economy, domestic capital was absolutely necessary. However, the inaction of the country's' economic machinery, combined with the protracted series of internal strifes, prevented the investment of domestic capital in China proper. Domestic capital had a way of flowing unceasingly into the concession, there to be piled up.

Richard Feetham, who is frequently quoted in histories of the concession in Shanghai, in his report published in 1930 said that the concentration of capital and commercial activities in the concession was attributable solely to the fact that the concession was a haven of safety against violence where order was maintained and private rights and property respected and protected. But the safety and order extolled by the South African judge were maintained by the Anglo-Americans to suit their own convenience. Hence the Chinese capitalists who fled into the concession for safety were ordained, from the very beginning, to be compradores, tools of Anglo-American interests.

Worsened China's Status

For this reason, the concentration of domestic capital in the concession could have the only and inevitable effect of worsening China's quasi-colonial status. It nipped the growth of native industry in the bud, destroyed the time-honored household industries and precipitated the subservience of Chinese agriculture to foreign markets. So it was that Shanghai, even with the fertile soil of Chekiang behind it, was harassed by an all-time unrest in the food situation and compelled to depend for food supply on heavy imports every year.

Thus, to all intents and purposes, Chinese capital was inseparably bound up with Anglo-American capital. In fact, even after the outbreak of the China Affair, native capitalists nestling in Shanghai refused to let their holdings flow back into China proper in the face of repeated entreaties by the Chungking regime. The reason was obvious. They could not continue allegiance to Anglo-American capital better than by acting in concert with it in disturbing economy in the peace zones, obstructing Japan's currency measures there and finally hindering the construction of a New Order in East Asia. In fact, such a course assured them greater profits.

The War of Greater East Asia has changed all that. The advance of the Imperial Japanese Forces into the concession, the closing of the banking and business institutions of Anglo-American and Chungking origins, the decisive measures subsequently taken by the Japanese military authorities against the concession—these have purged Shanghai's economy of the last vestiges of Anglo-American influence. The stage has been reached, where native capital in Shanghai must flow in an entirely new direction, which is to be determined only by the National Government at Nanking, by the task of building up Greater East Asia economy.

Capital, if left unrestrained, stimulates egoism and profit-seeking. The current idle funds in Shanghai are estimated to total 7.4 billion yuan, distributed as follows:

	Unit: One billion yuan	Pct.
Current deposits (only) in banks and other monetary institutions	3.2	43
Foreign currencies and foreign shares	0.65	9
Chinese shares	0.4	6
Public bonds	1.1	14
Floating funds, commercial and industrial	0.8	11
Speculation in cotton yarn and piece-goods	0.45	6
Real estate	0.2	3
Citizens' holdings	0.6	8
Total	7.4	100

There is every reason to fear that these funds, if left alone, will engender the cornering and hoarding of goods. Be that as it may, the capital now remaining in Shanghai can only thrive and perish with Shanghai. In other words, fluctuations in this capital will have far-reaching effects on Shanghai's destiny. This is a point that must be borne carefully in mind in the future operation of Shanghai's capital.

Linked With Hinterland

Originally, Shanghai's economy was, of necessity, linked with that in the hinterland. As the largest international trade port in the country, Shanghai up to the outbreak of the China Affair accounted for half of China's foreign trade. Of this volume, anything between 30 and 40 per cent was accounted for by goods interchange with the interior. China's staple exports, such as tung-oil, bristle, raw silk, tea and egg products were all concentrated exclusively in Shanghai for shipment abroad. Similarly, the bulk of Shanghai's imports of oil, tobacco, sugar, medicine, enamelware and iron wires was sent to the interior. So were goods produced in Shanghai, such as flour, cotton yarn and piece-goods, matches, soap and candles. In the case of cotton goods, only 10 or 20 per cent of imports or local production was consumed in Shanghai, the remaining 80 or 90 per cent all being distributed throughout the Yangtze area, chiefly in the Hupei zone.

The disruption of communication between Shanghai and the hinterland consequent upon the progress of the China Affair brought about a complete change in the economic situation described in the preceding paragraph. Shanghai was relieved from the responsibility of sending imports and local products to the interior, but, on the other hand, was cut off from the source of supply of its needs in foodstuffs and raw cotton from the hinterland. This severance of contact with the hinterland brought Shanghai's economy closer to the Anglo-American-Dutch markets, ultimately leading to the former's subservience to the latter.

Naturally, the immediate task in the rebuilding of Shanghai's economy is the reopening of contact with the hinterland. The first step to that end was already taken in the spring of last year. We refer to the alleviation of control over goods traffic and the institution of a system of collection and distribution of goods on a controlled basis through the Chinese National Commercial Control Association.

Admittedly, there had been interchange between Shanghai and the hinterland, but such interchange, conducted under Anglo-American plutocratic influence, only meant that the rural agricultural communities were abjectly dependent on Shanghai and subservient to Anglo-American economy.

Binds Two to Mutual Help

On the contrary, goods interchange between Shanghai and the interior on East Asiatic principles, though unchanged in form, will do away with relations of principal and subordinate, so to speak, and binds the two in ties of interdependence and mutual help.

Let it be emphasized here that unity between urban and rural economy is the prerequisite for the establishment of a national economic fabric on East Asiatic principles. National economic unity in each country, far from running counter to the economic structure of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region as a whole, will serve to strengthen the ties among the various economic units in the region.

Arguments aside, Shanghai must re-establish its contact with the hinterland and thereby regain its autonomy, if it is to make its existence felt as an important link in the chain of East Asia's economy. That is to say, only when the agricultural communities in Central China prosper can Shanghai hope for economic prosperity for itself. Again, only when this state of mutual prosperity is attained can Shanghai's capital be made good and full use of. Past commercial relations of Anglo-American conception must be discarded in the future economic activities of Shanghai.